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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/065,713	11/13/2002	Kuo-Wen Chen	OTMP0027USA	4265

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MERRIFIELD, VA 22116

EXAMINER

BURNHAM, SARAH C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3636

DATE MAILED: 08/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/065,713

Applicant(s)

CHEN ET AL.

Examiner

Sarah C. Burnham

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 July 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-5 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/27/02 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Claims 1-5 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on July 15, 2004.
2. Applicant's election with traverse of claims 6-14 in the reply filed on July 15, 2004 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that with the addition of the phrase "a plurality of combining pillars," claim 1 now clearly recites a process of making only the claimed product/device. This is not found persuasive because the process as claimed need not form a device with an aluminum frame having a second end that is large.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Priority

3. Acknowledgement is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on application number 090128779 filed in Japan on November 16, 2001.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The following words/phrases lack sufficient antecedent basis:

- the grass screen (claim 10, line 4)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 6 and 9-14 are rejected as best understood with the above cited indefiniteness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murasugi et al. (6,614,594) in view of Adachi et al. (5,699,132) and in further view of Yamamoto (6,480,243). With respect to claim 6, Murasugi et al. discloses a display unit (100) having an adhesive section (180) formed on a perimeter of a backside (unlabeled); at least one frame (160) having a first end (unlabeled) carrying projections (162) and contacting member (163) and a second end (unlabeled) extending away from the first end; the first end being adhered to the adhesive section (180), the second being a large section as is best depicted in Figure 1.

With respect to claim 7, the display unit (100) further comprises a first optical element (120a), a second optical element (120b) and a screen (130).

With respect to claim 8, the screen (130) has a larger area than the second optical element (120b) as is best depicted in Figure 1 and the second optical element (120b) is integrated onto a center of a back side of the screen (130) by way of a screen fixture (190), leaving the adhesive section (180) uncovered around a perimeter of the backside (unlabeled) of the screen (130).

With respect to claim 9, the adhesive section (180) is an "adhesive tape" (column 4, lines 36-37) that is placed on the adhesive tape mounting surface (171) and is adhered to the screen (130). This configuration indicates the double-sided nature of the tape.

With respect to claim 11, the frame (160) is beveled at a front edge as is best seen in Figure 1 to accommodate the display unit (100) and the screen (130).

Murasugi does not disclose a back cover mounted to the second side of the frame with a series of combining pillars, a frame made out of aluminum and a second frame between the second end of the aluminum frame and the combining pillars of the back cover.

Adachi et al. teaches the use of a back cover (30) attached to a front frame (10) holding a display unit (20) by way of a plurality of combining pillars (33) fixed to a large (13a) back section of the frame (10). The back cover (30) further comprises a top section (32a) and two lateral sections (32c)(32d) tapered (as best seen in Figure 1) towards the display unit (20) and forming a front edge (unlabeled), the front edge abutting the backside of defined by the second frame element (23)(24) of the display unit (21) for fixing corresponding top and lateral edges of the back side of the screen

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(21). The second frame element (23)(24) is positioned between the second end (13a) of the frame (10) and the combining pillar (33). Figure 12 best discloses the c-shaped cross section of the second frame element (24) and Figure 1 best discloses the quadrilateral shaped cross section of the second frame element (23)..

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to attach a back cover as taught by Adachi et al. to the display unit (100) disclosed by Murasugi. A back cover prevents dust and operation hindering particles from contacting the optical elements and by using the pillar means disclosed by Adachi "the heads of screws are recessed out of sight from the surface of the cabinet" (column 1, lines 663-64) improving the appearance of the cabinet and preventing injuries as a result of exposed screws. The second frame (23)(24) holds the display unit more securely in place.

Yamamoto teaches the use of an "aluminum alloy" (column 3, line 50) to form the frame (12) to which a display unit is mounted. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to use the aluminum material taught by Yamamoto to form the frame (160) disclosed by Murasugi. Aluminum is well known in the art for being a durable, low cost and low weight material.

8. Claims 7 and 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murasugi et al. (6,614,594) in view of Adachi et al. (5,699,132) and in view of Yamamoto (6,480,243) as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Sagues et al.

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(5,410,373). As disclosed above, Murasugi reveals all claimed elements with the exception of a screen made of glass.

Sagues et al. teaches the use of a "glass screen 18" (column 3, line 2) in a display unit mounted within a frame (60) having a back cover (10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to use glass to form the screen (130) disclosed by Murasugi. Glass is readily known in the art for use in making computer and television screens and provides good optical characteristics for image display within the display unit.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to display unit mounting structures in general:

- Veenendaal (4,063,289)
- Bruce et al. (4,593,227)
- Yuri (5,887,959)
- Swank et al. (6,737,796)
- Figlewicz (3,614,519)
- Cavanaugh et al. (5,573,317)
- Kojima (5,363,150)
- Nakao (6,352,322)


- Furuno et al. (5,363,149)

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sarah C. Burnham whose telephone number is 703-305-7315. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Cuomo can be reached on 703-308-0827. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SCB
July 30, 2004


Peter M. Cuomo
Supervisory Patent Examiner
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